

On January 24, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30302. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 15 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43843. Sample No. 38253-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, at the time of examination was found to be insect-infested.

On September 10, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 boxes of candy at Port Arthur, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 31, 1938, by the Schall Candy Co. from Clinton, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 1, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30303. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43855. Sample No. 38254-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, at the time of examination was found to be insect-infested.

On September 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 boxes of candy at Port Arthur, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 13, 1938, by Keppel & Ruof, Inc., from Lancaster, Pa.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 1, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30304. Adulteration of lobster tails. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Lobster Tails. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44763. Sample Nos 8146-D, 8150-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, at the time of examination was found to be in part decomposed.

On February 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 boxes of lobster tails at New York, N. Y., in possession of the International Lobster Co.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 6, 1938, from Washington, D. C., by the Terminal Storage Warehouse; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. This shipment represented goods previously sent to Washington and returned by the warehouse company. The article was labeled in part: "Fresh Frozen Lobster Tails, King Klip Brand * * * Packed by the Duikersklip Fisheries (Pty.), Limited, Cape Town, South Africa."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30305. Adulteration of lobster tails. U. S. v. 495 Boxes of Lobster Tails. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44786. Sample No. 8151-D.)

This product, at the time of examination, was found to be in part decomposed.

On February 7, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 495 boxes of lobster tails at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped by F. O. Meyer & Co. from Capetown, South Africa, through Southampton, England, that it had arrived at New York on or about January 19, 1938; and charging that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30306. Adulteration of headless shrimp. U. S. v. 67 Boxes of Fresh Headless Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44885. Sample No. 20617-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, at the time of examination was found to be in part decomposed.

On February 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 67 boxes of headless shrimp packed in ice at Los Angeles, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 4, 1939, by I. H. Shannon for A. N. Karam from Nogales, Ariz.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30307. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 48 Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44174, 44175, 44176. Sample Nos. 38032-D, 38033-D, 38034-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, at the time of examination was found to be insect-infested.

On October 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 164 bags of flour at Gulfport, Miss.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 8, 1938, from Mount Vernon, Ind., by Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Peerless Mills Golden Glow."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 23, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30308. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44338. Sample No. 45017-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, at the time of examination was found to be insect-infested.

On November 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of dried prunes at Panama City, Fla.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 1, 1937, by the California Prune & Apricot Growers' Association, of San Jose, Calif., from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Golden Glow Prunes."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.